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College Settlements Association Quarterly

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1915-16

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THE SETTLEMENT AND THE COMMUNITY

I

CORRODING ACIDS OF THE COMMUNITY

SETTLEMENT life is richly episodic. True it is full of scheduled house and neighborhood appointments, but no schedule, however careful, can present the tale of its days and nights. No adequate understanding of its forms and exactions can be gained from an inspection of its program. Such inspection must be supplemented by observation or experience of the adventitious happenings that inject themselves constantly, straining regularity and set arrangements—even shattering them at times—and lending to each day and night the mystery of the unpredictable.

This is a report of three "throw ins," such as arabesque our more regular surfaces. These three are chosen for their emphasis on one point—the evil results of poverty on the hearts of women.

* * * * * * *

Time, 11:30 P. M. Emphatic ringing of door bell brings down reluctant lady. Two boys present themselves. They are seventeen or eighteen years old, and belong to the most difficult club on the schedule, noted for its turbulent meetings, unruly conduct and profane basket ball.

"May we come in?"

"Not unless it's necessary. Everybody else is out."

"It is necessary. We'd like to see Miss ———— in private."

"I'm afraid she's gone to bed. Is it important enough to disturb her? Can't you tell me about it?"

"Yessum. No'm. I think she'd come if she knew."

Their extraordinary solemnity of face has weight. Miss ———— is summoned, and conducts the two guests to the second floor office, so as to guarantee a midnight privacy, which is evidently problematical, to their minds, if they stay downstairs.

Privacy secured there seems to be nothing to say. After a decent interval of waiting for them to lead the way conversationally, Miss ———— takes the initiative, and with some exercise of skill extracts the fact that M———— is hurt, "hurt playing with a knife." She glances at hands and wrist. Evidently it is not a simple whittling accident. "Hurt where?" Determined inquiry brings out the information that the hurt is just under the left shoulder blade!

"Did you roll on the knife, M————, and did some one else hold it for you, and don't you know where the hospital is, or couldn't you

go to a doctor or a drug store to be patched up? Why should you get me up for a thing like that? I think this is a man's job, like a drunk. Why bring it to a lady?"

M————'s friend sits overwhelmed with embarrassment, and M————, whose highest earthly ambition is to be a prize fighter, turns a purplish red and wipes a tear from his unhappy eye. "Me mother," he mutters, "she's sick, and her heart is awful weak. She might die if she knew I was hurted." He raises his face to the skeptical eye of his lady friend, and bursts out, "You see, we was really fightin', and if I went anywhere else I'd be run in and she *is* awful sick. I thought you'd fix me up and she'd never know. And I ain't got no money for a doctor."

So in the stillness of the midnight (such as it is with us) the lady washed and disinfected and bandaged, assisted awkwardly by the next friend, and the mother never knew. She died within a few months—tuberculosis with heart complications—her years numbering thirty-eight.

* * * * * * *

The wear on the hearts of mothers, not emotionally only, but in the strict physical sense, under conditions of poverty has been a tragedy

"WHAT OF ME, WHEN MOTHER IS WORKING?"

for generations—a tragedy in the main not understood by the socially intelligent, nor realized in any clear way by the victims.

Time, 6:35 P. M. The Settlement household is at dinner. An unusual stir in the front room is heard, hurried steps along the hall. The dining room door opens with a fling. An hysterical voice cries out, "Oh,

Miss ————, come quick. My mother is dead! My mother is dead! My mother is dead!" She stops as Miss ————'s hands grasp her shoulders and a steadying voice gets her ear. She is fifteen years old, the eldest child in a family of four, and the mother is a widow. They live near the Settlement house, in the next square. In five minutes two of the residents are in their home—a tiny shop, a kitchen back of it, two small rooms above. The girl was right: the mother is dead. Her huddled body lay on the poor bed, cruelly drawn and twisted by a last fierce assault of pain. She was forty-one years old. Her heart was worn out by hardship.

Such things as could be done were done. A more prosperous friend was summoned whose address was found by searching through letters. The charitable burial society was called in. The house was set in order. The children were shepherded for the night and cared for until connection could be made with some relatives in Brooklyn, who were persuaded to look after them, and who found work for the two older ones.

But after such things as could be done were done there was left the conviction that the important social task implied by this episode had not been touched, and could not be touched at this point.

* * * * * * *

One afternoon a widow who was working in a laundry for five dollars per week, and maintaining a home for herself and two young daughters, came in to tell me she had lost her job. I had not seen her for more than a year. Her husband had died three years before. At a glance I saw that she was a broken creature. We talked things over and tried to make some plausible plan for her immediate future. It was evident that neurasthenia had stripped her of every power that would be necessary for success. This had been the course of her story:—

The insurance money, some help from relatives and her earnings had made life practicable for about two years of her widowhood. Then by force of circumstances her earnings became her only resource. Life became a nightmare of anxiety. Food—rent—coal—clothes—shoes—medicine—the general and special dangers to which little girls are constantly subject when their mother must leave them to their own devices for ten hours per day—the work of the household if the three of them were to eat and sleep in decency and cleanliness. What were one woman and five dollars per week against all these?

She could not sleep. It was not only her troubles, as she put it, that kept her awake, but her heart got to beating so she could hear it all the time and feel it all over her body, and that kept her from sleeping.

It was not a plan for her future that this woman needed, but a plan for her past. She had been made ready for the scrap heap at thirty-three. At thirty she had been a fine, upstanding, vigorous woman, conducting her household wisely, having courage and strength to meet bereavement with fortitude, and skill to guide the development of her children. No organization of relief at this point of catastrophe could satisfy an intelligent mind. Rather it must bring spiritual nausea to realize the social stupidity which is the background of such a tragic situation in which such a woman is the central figure.

II

SETTLEMENT LEAVEN IN THE COMMUNITY

IT is inevitable that the experiences of Settlement life should throw one back to a consideration of social causes and remedies of larger import than the palliation of individual and family misfortunes. It is therefore no surprise to find settlers and their helpers busying themselves here and there with matters of legislation and administration of the law; with investigations of weaknesses and evils in their smaller or larger communities; with official public duties in appointive or elective positions—municipal, state or national—to the end that the general social and industrial life may be more sound structurally, and that its sounder structure may project itself more effectively into depressed neighborhoods. Perhaps the strongest plank of the Settlement platform asserts that class cleavage among human beings is dangerous and should be prevented. It is, thus, clearly in the Settlement purpose that its residents shall influence not only the persons of their local clientele, but Mayors and City Councils, Governors and Legislatures, Boards of Education and Departments of Public Service, Commissions of Investigations and Leagues for all sorts of improvements, public and private. Historically, the Settler's first motive is to bring to his locality the blessings of civilization in forms which justify that name, and which are commonplaces elsewhere, but which have the aspect of doubtful blessings, or even curses, to many in his neighborhood.

For example, the assurance of a roof over one's head, which is a real blessing of civilization and quite a commonplace to most of us, becomes a curse when that house is one that engenders anemia and tuberculosis. Regular employment is another blessing, but it has corrupted forms—work which is dogged by the spectres of occupational disease; of special accident risks; of underground existence sans sunlight and the upper air; of low pay and long hours, which put the ban on civilized family life—such malignancy there is in many regular

employments that we should regard them, if we were personally threatened by them, with unmixed loathing and horror and resentment. The Settler is concerned that in industry, education, sanitation, housing, recreation, local government, art, the forms of life shall be bearers of a blessing rather than a curse. Where he finds the curse he labors to hasten its evolution to the form of a blessing. According to his abilities he analyzes his local facts and conditions, regarding individual cases as sign posts which point the way to be taken rather than as themselves the end and aim of his efforts. Does he see crap shooters infesting the streets, truants running at large? He reads in them the signs:—

"To the City Councils for play grounds and athletic fields."

"To the Board of Education for more buildings and a better curriculum."

If the babies and little children of his acquaintance die with undue frequency, he reads:—

"THE CUP THAT CHEERS"

"To the Board of Health for district nurses, milk inspection, baby clinics, etc."

"To Congress for a Federal Children's Bureau."

If the men he knows degrade themselves and damage their families through the use of alcohol, he reads:—

"To the legislature, the courts, the police for laws, judgments, honest enforcement which may lead the men to freedom."

"To the doctors for education as to drugs."

"To religion as a stimulus for the will."

If he finds working children headed for industrial, moral and intellectual ruin, he reads:—

"To Child Labor Associations; the prolonging of childhood; vocational training."

If he knows that conditions of work and wages are such that his neighbors cannot, by their labor, command decent food, housing, recreation and freedom for themselves and their children, he reads:—

"To the organization of wage-earners for self-help."

"To the establishment of industrial justice."

If he knows widows whose babies are in day nurseries and whose young children are on the street or locked in the house while their absent mothers earn a meagre living, toiling beside to do the work of the house, he reads:

"To Mothers' Assistance Funds—for their aid in training the children in their own homes."

And so, time after time, in following the annals of Settlement houses, our own and others, we come upon instances of residents whose time and effort have availed much in social building, and who have found their matter for work all the way from the individual to the state and the nation. Note these illustrations from the record of one house:—

"———— conducted an investigation into housing conditions which resulted in the formation of the State Tenement House Commission."

"———— was instrumental in establishing the State Consumers' League, the State Neighborhood Workers' Association and the ———— County Tuberculosis Sanitarium."

"Residents have frequently appeared before legislative committees and are represented on the State Board of Charities, Child Labor Committee, Pure Food Committee, Children's Protective Alliance, the ———— County Vigilance League."

"———— given much time to lecturing, writing and speaking on phases of social work."

"Established the first free Kindergarten in the city, which was later taken over by the public authorities; the first district nurse, which resulted in the organization of the Municipal Nursing Service; the first public play ground, afterward carried on by the city; opened, and later transferred to the city, a dispensary and a library; instrumental in organizing the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Organized Aid and the City Betterment League."

Not every Neighborhood House has in its personnel the forces for expansion in the fields here indicated. Many are the tiniest fractional suggestions or parallels of the more broadly developed houses. Yet

taken together they have a large significance in the life of the last quarter century, especially in England and in the United States. Their wider aims are often not understood even among their friends and helpers. As some one has remarked, "A kindergarten and a few pleasant peanut parties in a slum do not constitute the chief work of a Settlement, though they are well enough in themselves." It is true that the name is often thought to stand for a certain routine of neighborhood work. It should mean more. To suggest its breadth a statement of aim formulated by one of our American Settlers for his own house may be quoted, and is given the emphasis of italics.

"Its aim is to work directly in one neighborhood, indirectly through the city as a whole, for the organic fulfillment of all the responsibilities for the well being of the community, whether written down or implied, that attach to the citizen in a republic."

ANNA F. DAVIES.

ASSOCIATION NOTES

(This space will be devoted to brief jottings of personal interest and consideration of Association problems. Questions, discussions and suggestions from C. S. A. members are earnestly invited. Send contributions to Miss Elizabeth R. Hirsh, 2215 Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)

CHAPTER PROBLEMS

WHAT can the Association do to strengthen the work in the Chapters? That is a problem which the active College Settlements Association workers should begin to think about now, and not wait until the Annual Meeting, and then put it off until fall to decide. It is not enough to wait until the girls in the various colleges begin to ask, "What can we do to help?" The College Settlements Association should have a program ready to submit to every Chapter early in the college year. This program should be broad enough to be easily adjusted to the needs of each college.

Dressing dolls for Christmas gives the girls C. S. A. work during December, but how about February and March? Some effort should be made to keep the enthusiasm kindled at Christmas time burning throughout the year. This can only be accomplished through well-formulated plans. The appearance of the Organizing Secretary at a college or school once a year is not enough. A closer organization should be perfected, with local members of the Association to keep in touch with the undergraduates.

The Electors of four of the Chapters—Smith, Wellesley, Mt. Holyoke and Barnard—have been supplying this need of counsel and direction through a most interesting device of their own. All winter

they have maintained a "Round Robin" on College Settlements Association affairs. In their letters they have told of the work their Chapters have been doing, thus giving helpful suggestions to one another.

In all the colleges there is a strong realization among the undergraduates of their responsibility toward society along the lines of social service. The College Settlements Association should not lose an opportunity to make the very most of this. The thing most needed to develop that interest is direction; and this can be obtained through closer organization. Such organization would necessarily bring the girls more intimately in touch with the work carried on by the Settlement houses, and so would lessen the chance of losing track of the girls who have been active workers in college.

Suggestions for a program are earnestly solicited by the Organizing Secretary.

JOSEPHINE SCHAIN, *Organizing Secretary.*

Applications are already coming in to Denison House for residence during the Easter vacation period. Smith College finds the experience so profitable that the Chapter sends a delegate. It is unfortunate that Denison House is so limited in guest rooms that many applications must be refused.

The Philadelphia College Settlement will welcome similar applications.

COLLEGE SETTLEMENT WEEK

The New York College Settlement, 95 Rivington Street, New York

TO those who are thirsting for excitement, who long to live in the rush of things, we of "95" recommend a College Settlement Week. Dullness and monotony are unknown, and life proves infinitely complex and interesting. The hub of the universe becomes the College Settlement telephone.

"What? Yes, this is the Settlement. The Salesroom? Oh, yes. Brass? It's going wonderfully, you say? Two more of those copper coffee pots? Yes, indeed." (Radiant.) "Oh, Miss ————, we need more brass. Could you go get three more of those—— Telephone? Yes? Tea-room? More sandwiches? Yes, indeed. I'll see to it immediately. What? Oh, yes, Miss ————, yes, two, no three copper coffee pots—with cheese on? Certainly!" (Door bell.) "The children for the Dream Lady rehearsal? Hasn't Miss ———— come? They will have to go to 188, for we must hold the residents' sitting room for that committee meeting." (Telephone.) "Yes? Another speaker for this after——." (Door bell.) "A visitor to see the Set-

tlement? Yes, Central. Yes, I'll see her in a minute." (Enter Miss ——— with brass.) "Yes, I can send a speaker. Yes, mark the brass. I *must* see that visitor! About the dance Saturday? One of the boys?" (Door bell.) "Where's ———?" (Telephone.) "Oh," (distractedly) "*do* take the message!"

But in spite of the somewhat hectic beginning the week wore on to a peaceful and successful close. The sales and tea rooms were more attractive and more popular than even the most optimistic believed possible. Throughout the city teas were held with speakers from the house and picture exhibits. Many of the speakers were the older Club boys and girls, whose enthusiasm and very real outlook on Settlement problems awakened more interest than any number of talks by the residents themselves. The Barnard College girls gave Chesterton's "Magic" at the Gymnasium; and while we of Rivington Street were dancing here, uptown at the Hotel Astor the Wellesley College Club were entertaining for our benefit. The Girls' Glee Club worked for months in order to do their part at the beautiful concert arranged by Mr. and Mrs. Burritt at Clinton Hall. Perhaps the most charming event of the whole week was the performance of the "Dream Lady" by the Midgets of the Settlement. The arrogance of the fourteen-year-old king, the royal dignity of the queen, the Dream Lady's sweetness and grace, all won the audiences from the moment of the first royal procession until the Prince married the Princess, and every one lived happily ever after.

The best part of it all was the universal spirit of service. Uptown, college women and other interested friends gave day after day, from early morning until late at night, to the management of the tea room and the sales room, to the supervision of meetings and teas and entertainments. Throughout the city men and women gave of their time and wealth to help on the work. And here at the Settlement, Midgets, Juniors and Seniors alike renounced whole afternoons of skating and dancing to run errands, rehearse, address circulars, welcome visitors, serve tea, and manage the Concert and the Barnard play and dance. The interest awakened by the week, because of this fine spirit of service, will long be a very real asset to "95."

While the money returns were not large, the new friends are many. With this encouragement we have settled back into our routine work again. Clubs and classes run as usual. One of the clubs of older boys has organized a study room for high school students; another club is responsible for the print shop; the Men's Association manage the boys' and men's club house excellently; a political club has organized; the Relief Committee of representatives from the Senior clubs has again

begun its work with, we are glad to say, no such problem to meet as that of last winter; the Dramatic Association has already given one series of short plays, and is now working on the Shakesperian celebration; the Girls' Association give a Bazaar in March for the benefit of their new camp at Mt. Ivy; an investigation of neighborhood candy stores is going on. And other interests outside the Settlement—the Prison Exhibit, the Community Chorus, the People's Concerts, the Civic Forum—all demand our attention. Surely we who truly care may count this year a successful one.

HARRIET MCD. DANIELS, *Associate Headworker.*

A FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS AT THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE SETTLEMENT

433 Christian Street, Philadelphia

(Miss Weston holds the Bryn Mawr-C. S. A. Joint Fellowship, with residence at the Philadelphia Settlement. A large part of her work is in connection with the Federation of Women's Clubs.)

THE natural development of the extensive children's work done by the Philadelphia College Settlement is to show the mothers of these children that there is a place for them, too, at "The College."

"MUSIC HATH CHARMS"

Time and space are filled with the needs of the boys and girls who daily swarm about the door steps of the two centers on Christian Street and Front Street, but every child reminds one that behind that child is a mother who needs help and instruction and a chance to be sociable with her neighbors.

At the beginning of the Settlement year there were already at the Christian Street house two women's clubs, one composed of Jewish women and the other of Italian women. The latter club is now very well established, and far past the days when jealous husbands waited across the street to observe and draw conclusions as to the propriety of what went on within. These Italian women also had friends who might be formed into a new club. At the Front Street house an Irish Mothers' Club had flourished for fifteen years, and held the record for club spirit and a spontaneous good time. These women met for general sociability, and certainly accomplished their purpose. The energy expended weekly on "Shove Along" and "Going to Jerusalem" led one to believe that wonders might be accomplished if some of that energy were directed against the filthy streets and alleys of South Philadelphia.

However, these three clubs by no means included all the women connected, more or less indirectly, with the two houses. There was a large group of women who had become acquainted with the Settlement through the Babies' Rest Yard, the Babies' Clinic and the three Kindergartens, and who would profit enormously from the expansion of interests made possible through the club. The need for extending interest and for general sociability, so great among women of better circumstances, is infinitely more pressing among those women whose lives are all embraced by their tenement homes and who are inclined to hold prejudices against their neighbors of different nationalities. It was felt that could these hundreds of women be formed into a large federation, great things might be accomplished in the way of brighter, wiser and more joyous homes, and cleaner and safer streets.

In order to bring these women together, a special committee was formed of Settlement residents and interested friends. Plans were made at once for Christmas parties for the women in these new groups, and much home visiting was done to insure good attendance. The party for the Clinic babies and their mothers broke all records, with a hundred mothers present and many more children. In fact, if mothers were kept at home, children who could walk came just the same. At each party the idea of forming a club was suggested, and met with hearty approval expressed in several different languages. One mother said that she had been in this country four years, but that she had never been to a party or any other kind of an entertainment since she came over.

To our original three clubs we have now added five new ones, which represent our Polish, Italian, Jewish and Irish neighbors. The effort is made to make the mothers feel that this is their chance for a good

time without responsibilities and that the children should be left at home if possible. However, if the children come they are made welcome, and special care is provided for them in a room away from the mothers.

Four general meetings have been planned to which all mothers' club members are invited. At these meetings a series of plays is to be given which illustrate most graphically the health hazards connected with bad sanitary conditions. Each play is to be preceded by a talk by one of the Civics teachers from different schools in the city. The clubs are all busy learning a few well-known songs to sing together at these general meetings, and the non-English-speaking members have been happily but laboriously concentrating on "My Country, 'Tis." The first general meeting was held on February 14, and the play presented deals with the sanitary problems of the kitchen and the back yard. The Settlement children are taking part in the play, and the uninitiated "engineer" might well be puzzled by finding at the door a group of lively youngsters who loudly clamor that they are "Miss Davies' Flies," and must be let in at once.

Maps of the two wards in which the houses are located are being made, and the residence of each member is to be indicated on the map. It is hoped that in time by working together we may better conditions in our neighborhoods, and may develop a system by which nuisances or violations of health ordinances reported by the women themselves may be corrected by the city officials. We have been assured of the co-operation of the city Board of Sanitation in remedying all conditions reported to them.

The Committee on women's clubs is also making an effort to raise a sufficient sum of money to put in working order the Domestic Arts Cottage, and to provide a paid director of all the domestic arts work in the two houses. There are unlimited possibilities to be developed along this line, and the need for training in every branch of homemaking is most important in connection with the women's club work.

DOROTHY V. WESTON.

WORK AT LOCUST POINT

The Baltimore College Settlement, 1502-1506 East Fort Avenue, Baltimore

LOCUST POINT has a very active and progressive Kindergarten. During November, December and January it registered an average of forty-two children, and was forced to turn away a great many because of lack of space. The Montessori method is being tried out with the four-year-old children, while the three-year-olds play downstairs. The Kindergarten Christmas parties were very enjoyable.

Many mothers attended and joined in the games, and on Christmas Day the fifteen smallest children were taken out for an automobile ride and a party uptown.

Pupils of the Bard Avon School of Expression prepared a Christmas entertainment for the Library and Story Hour Children, who number two hundred and fifty. The climax of Christmas joy was reached in the three hundred beautifully dressed dolls sent to the Settlement by friends in the schools and colleges. They were not all alike, and the residents decided (diplomatically, they thought) to swathe the dolls in newspapers and present them to the children as they were leaving the house. The joyous riot that had been warded off in the house took place in the street, and paper wrappings of every hue flew gaily about. The morning brought an outraged street-cleaner and an irate policeman to the settlement door, but after hearing just how it had all come about, they decided not to swear out a warrant, for after having been presented with a mysterious bundle to take home to the babies, they too were unable to resist opening their packages before they reached home.

The evening dancing clubs are very popular and have a large attendance. The Boy Scouts have been on several "hikes," and are enthusiastically planning all sorts of spring and summer activities.

A number of active new volunteers have been secured, and the Scouts are rejoicing in having their old leader again.

Our plans for the spring include Children's Gardens, a new Dramatic Club, and possibly a Glee Club.

FRANCES HUMMLER, *Headworker.*

WHY IS A SETTLEMENT?

Denison House, 93 Tyler Street, Boston

IS a College Settlement just a state of mind? a pose of democracy? a laboratory for research in social needs? a melting pot? an incubator for new citizens? The following partial transcript of some of the jobs that came to Denison House one mid-winter day not long ago may throw some light on the Why of a Settlement:

Resident Number One was "on the door"—which means relieving maid at the main entrance door—from ten o'clock until one, and answered this door bell twelve times. There was a Thursday evening entertainment to be arranged and musicians to be reminded of the engagement. Along came a Syrian woman in need, and the conversation with her ended in a telephone message to inquire about a newsboy's license for her son. Next another Syrian in far greater need, and for her it was necessary to telephone to the State House De-

partment of Adult Poor. Next came a request from another social agency for a Greek woman to act as interpreter. The next pull at the door bell brought a woman whose pension is paid monthly through Denison House, come to receive her little stipend and report on her work and the health of her children—the two important factors in her life. After lunch, relieved of door duty, Resident Number One goes out to visit a Syrian woman who has been making lace to order for one of our directors. A second call is made to another Syrian household to examine the bed of a boy with a twisted spine, to see whether the new slats have made it hard and level enough. This call is a piece of friendly co-operation with the Social Service Department of one of the big hospitals. Then off to the weekly conference of the Associated Charities in our district to help in the cases that concern our neighbors. The conference was followed by a meeting of the Ex-

"ON YOUR MARK"

ecutive Committee of the district. Then home to the Settlement to a Residents' meeting, where the chief topic under discussion is the business of record keeping—the need for accuracy, brevity and eternal vigilance in registering the knowledge which comes to us in the course of the day's work. After dinner at the clinic, Resident Number One looks up records and takes temperatures, weights, etc., of thirty patients.

Resident Number Two began her day meeting twelve of the regular workers of the Folk Handicraft Department. Some had brought back finished work to be judged, some had come for materials, and others to ask for more work. An Italian friend brought from another part of the city a woman in need of work who had to be interviewed and helped. Next came a visitor from still another section of the city to talk over our methods of work among Italians, to stay

to lunch and visit our Italian Woman's Club. Forty of the Santa Lucia Club were present to enjoy a stereopticon talk. Resident Number Two attends the Residents' meeting and evidently takes what she hears to heart, for after telephoning to the Civic League for Immigrants about an Italian lecture to be given in the neighborhood, and conducting a rehearsal for half an hour, she spends two hours on records.

After planning meals for the day with cook and ordering necessary provisions, Resident Number Three went into the neighborhood on stamp saving business, making sixteen calls and selling $10.75 worth of stamps. She had besides two long street corner chats with neighborhood people. After lunch, while "on the door," she had four telephone calls and eleven calls to the door. Two children came to the door for stamps and another child to talk over school work. While "on duty" she visited the Santa Lucia Club, selling $4.15 worth of stamps to the members, and assisted in operating the stereopticon machine for the lecture. She washed the cups and saucers used at the Santa Lucia Club, discussed several difficult problems with the janitor, and talked over certain other problms with an outside worker. During the Residents' meeting she was called to the door three times, and to the telephone twice. After dinner she worked in the office until ten, addressing announcements for the coming benefit.

Space forbids the recital of the full day's work of the other ten who live at the House or of the outside workers who came in the late afternoon and evening for the clubs and classes. Space forbids also any detailed account of the social problems presented for solution in the curbstone interviews and by the forty-four patients who sought the help of the nurse. It forbids also any full account of the boxing tournament of the Stoughton Club in the evening, of the class in corrective gymnastics for working women, or of the significance of nine interviews with as many little girls recorded by one worker on her schedule.

Why is a Settlement? Has the clock struck and are we to go out of business because of the development of the school center? Let our readers decide whether the school center is prepared as yet to meet the kind of demands that were made upon Denison House on this one day of which I have written.

GERALDINE GORDON, *Headworker.*

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